



AGRICULTURAL.



From the New England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR SPRING.

Cattle should be liberally supplied with fodder from this time till they can be turned out to grass.—As straw and hay become drier than they were in the forepart of the winter, the supply should be greater, and the quantity of roots which you give them had better be increased than diminished. Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs.

Dress with stable, compost, hog-pen or such other well rotted manure as you have, such grass ground as you have neglected in autumn; three loads now may be equal to two then; but it is best to secure a good crop even now. Your winter grain should now be dressed with plaster, if it was neglected at seed time; your mowing grounds which are upon a dry soil, will pay you well for a bushel or two of plaster, or a few bushels of lime or leached ashes to the acre.

Your orchards continue to claim your attention—give to each tree a top dressing of your best chip, stable, or compost manure; your fruit will richly repay, besides the extra profits upon your grass under your trees, whether mowing or pasture, together with the growth of your trees.

Look to your water courses, and change their direction to receive the benefit of the spring rains; the frequent changing of your water courses will render your mowing even, and prevent any part from becoming rank, and lodging before the other part is fit to cut, and thus turn to your best profit that which, if neglected, would become waste and damage.

Do not permit the carcasses of dead animals, such as lambs, cats, &c., to contaminate your premises, and poison its inhabitants. When domesticated animals die, it is the common practice to let them rot above the ground. This is sure to annoy the neighbourhood. If the stench from the animal be too distant to contaminate the air, dogs are fond of carrion, and after they have gorged themselves with it, become insufferable inmates to the families to which they belong. The dead animal should be laid on a thick layer of earth and well covered with the same material.

Procure the very best garden seeds and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you mean to deserve the character, and realise the profits of a good cultivator, you will see that every article of use in your honorable vocation is among the best of its kind. You must plant good seeds, or you will not grow good vegetables, possess good breeds of domestic animals, or your stock will not be so valuable as it might or ought to be.—If your tools and implements are not the best, you will waste much strength to little purpose when you attempt to use them.

Those plants, which you wish might yield a forward crop, such as garden peas, beans, &c., may be sown very early in the spring and very thick in hot houses, or under hot bed frames, or the south side of walls; and transplanted when they are one or two inches high, into the places in which they are intended to stand for a crop.

Your ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, rakes, &c., should be inspected and put in readiness for use. They will last the longer if painted or covered with some suitable composition. Covering wood repeatedly, with oil or grease, will have a tendency to preserve it. Where tools or implements are exposed in the field a good part of the year, they require to be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as to the wood, both of which should be kept coated, as far as is practicable, with paint or oil.

It will soon be (if it is not now) the proper season for pruning fruit trees.... London says, 'For all the operations of pruning which are performed on the branches of shoots of trees, it would appear the period immediately before, or commensurate with the rising of the sap is best.' Col. Pickering observed, 'my practice has been to prune in the spring, beginning when the buds have scarcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves. But I never leave stumps of limbs. Every branch that is taken away, is cut close and even with the stem or limb

where it grows; and the healing of the wound commences and proceeds kindly as vegetation advances. If the branch cut off be large, the wound should be covered with some kind of plaster.'

A writer for the Genesee Farmer of January last observes, 'it has been my practice for several years past to prune in autumn and in winter, applying a coat of boiled tar and brick dust, or of common paint immediately to the naked wood; and I have been led to believe that no time is more favorable.

'I was induced to try this experiment, partly in consequence of being often from home at the usual season, and partly from a desire to test the prevalent opinion that autumn pruning was very injurious to fruit trees; for I could not perceive why an artificial covering, which protected the wood from the weather, would not be a good substitute for living bark. I began the work, therefore, as soon as the leaves were fallen; and I never saw trees bear pruning better. A considerable part of my fruit garden was pruned two months ago.

'Permit me to add that it is a maxim in surgery to save skin, and in pruning to save bark. The saw ought therefore to be used in preference to the axe, so as to cut the large branches square off. In some trees, (as in the Fall Pippin) the limbs are much less, two or three inches from the trunk; and if taken off at that distance, would be much sooner covered up with new wood. It is injudicious, however, to leave the stumps too long, as well as to cut too close to the trunk.'

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

From some experiments which were made by J. Whitlaw, Esq. and given in detail in the New England Farmer, vol. i. p. 33, and vol. iv. p. 314, these two important facts were made apparent: 1st, Large potatoes are better for seed than small ones; 2d, It is best to cut off the but and top end from each potatoe, and cut the middle pieces into quarters before planting.

Mr. Knight, the famous English horticulturist, has found, that for a late crop small sets (seed potatoes) may be used; because the plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers (new potatoes), but for an early crop, he recommends the largest seed potatoes; and he had found these not only afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost, for, being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a reproduction of vigorous stems and foliage soon take place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other causes.—He adds:—'When the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate, by no means a point of indifference; for these being shoots or branches, which have grown thick instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel the sap to their leading buds or points most distant from the stem of the plants of which they once formed parts. If the tubes be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will be produced; and not only the earliness but the quality of the produce in size will be much affected.—Hort. Trans. vol. iv. p. 448.

Mr. Mahon advises to cut seed potatoes a week before planting, in order that the wounds should have time to form a dry crust; for, if planted immediately after being cut, they imbibe too much moisture, many of them rot, and the rest are greatly weakened thereby. Some advise to wet seed potatoes, and roll them in pulverized plaster of Paris, immediately before planting.

Dr. Cooper, in the last Philadelphia edition of Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes:—'The best method (with regard to seed potatoes) appears to be this: choose your potatoes for planting of a moderate size, rather large than small for there is no good reason to be assigned for breeding from diminutive parents; cut your potatoes into sets, two eyes to a set; throw away, without hesitation, into the hog-trough, all the diminutive and inferior eyes, choosing your sets from the middle of the potato; do not cut the potato down the middle.'

Dr. Deane observed, that if dung be used in raising potatoes, it may be spread before the last ploughing, or else laid under the sets. The latter method will give the largest crop. Dung laid under the sets will produce more than if laid above them, as Mr. Wynn Baker proved by actual experiments. The feeding roots should go into the manure, not directly into the hungry earth below; and therefore need some loose earth to extend themselves into.

Mr. Loudon observes, 'the best manure for the potato appears to be littery farm yard dung, and the best mode of applying it, immediately under the potato

sets. Any manure, however, many be applied, and no plant will bear a larger dose of it, or thrive on coarser or less prepared manure; even dry straw rushes, or spray (decayed leaves) of trees may be used with success.'

The worm and grub attack potatoes. Loudon observes, that the only remedies against these destroyers are change of seed and soil. It has been said, however, that sifting quicklime or unslacked ashes over the hills soon after planting, will preserve against these insects. Care must, however, be taken not to apply either of these substances to the sets or roots when planted, lest they corrode them. It is recommended to scatter a handful of plaster of Paris over each hill, immediately after the first and second hoeing.

POLITICAL.

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, Wednesday 20th April, 1836.

This day at four o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State, from the Government house to the Chamber of the honorable the legislative council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The members present being come up accordingly his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Before I release you from the Legislative duties in which you have been respectively engaged, I consider it necessary to recapitulate the principal events of this session.

You are perfectly aware that for many years the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have loudly complained of what they term their 'Grievances' and that at the end of your last session these complaints having been referred to a 'committee of grievances' were, by the Assembly, 'ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.' In pursuance of this order, a volume containing 570 pages, was forwarded to, and received by his Majesty's Government as containing the sum total of the complaints of the people of this province.

Whether the mere order for printing the Report of the Committee, could be legally considered as sanctioning it with their opinions, I have no desire to discuss; because no sooner did the said report reach his Majesty's Government than it was determined that the Grievances it detailed should immediately be effectually corrected; and accordingly Instructions were drawn out by his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which each subject of complaint was separately considered, and a remedy ordered for its correction; and I have only to refer to those Instructions, to prove the generosity with which his Majesty overlooked certain language contained in the report, and the liberality with which he was graciously pleased to direct that impartial justice should be administered to his subjects in this province.

His Majesty's Government having determined that I should be selected to carry these remedial measures into effect, I waited upon the Colonial Secretary of State (to whom, as well as to almost every other member of the Government, I was a total stranger,) and respectfully begged leave to decline the duty, truly urging as my reason, that having dedicated my whole mind to a humble but important service, in which I was intently engaged it was more congenial to my disposition to remain among the yeomanry and laboring classes of my own country, than to be appointed to the station of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government having been pleased to repeat their request I felt it impossible not to accede to it, and I accordingly received the instructions which had been framed; and having had the honor of an interview with his Majesty, during which, in an impressive manner which I can never forget, he imposed upon me his Royal Commands to do strict justice to his subjects in this province, I left England with a firm determination to carry the remedial measures with which I was entrusted into full effect.

I arrived at this Capital on the 23d of January last, and on the 27th I delivered a speech in which I informed you, I would submit in a message the answer which his Majesty had been pleased to give to the several Addresses and Representations which proceeded from the two branches of the Legislature during the last Session. I added that as regarded myself, I had nothing either to promise or profess, but that I trusted I should not call in vain upon

you for that assistance which your King expected, and which the rising interests of your country required.

In thus officially coming before the Legislature of this country from our gracious Sovereign, with a full measure of Reform, I had expected that my appearance would have been hailed and welcomed by both Houses of the Legislature, more especially by that from whom had proceeded the grievance report; and I must own, I never anticipated it could seriously be argued for a moment that I was intruding upon the privileges of either House.

Having made myself acquainted with the outline of public feeling in this Province, by conversing calmly with the men of most ability of all parties, I communicated the result to Lord Glenelg, in Despatches dated the 5th of February, of which the following are extracts.

'Under these circumstances I consider that the great danger I have to avoid is the slightest attempt to conciliate any party—that the only course for me to adopt is, to act fearlessly, undisguisedly, and straight forwardly, for the interests of the country—to throw myself on the good sense and good feeling of the people, and abide a result which I firmly believe will eventually be triumphant.'

'Whatever may be the result, I shall steadily and straightly proceed in the course of policy I have adopted: I shall neither avoid, nor rest upon, any party; but after attentively listening to all opinions, I will, to the best of my judgment, do what I think honest and right; firmly believing that the stability of the Throne of this Province, and the confidence of the People, can now only be secured by such a course.'

To the speakers of both Houses, as well as to many intelligent individuals with whom I conversed, I declared my sincere determination to do justice to the people of this province. It was however with deep regret I observed that from the House of Assembly I did not immediately obtain the assistance I expected in carrying the Instructions of his Majesty's Government into effect; for I received various addresses requesting papers and information which I feared might excite troublesome and by-gone discussion.

On the 5th of February I received an address of this nature, to which in as conciliatory a tone as possible, I replied at considerable length; and being now determined to urge, and, if possible, to lead the House of Assembly on towards Reform, I concluded my reply in the following words:

'The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity of appealing to the liberality and good sense of the House of Assembly for consideration, that as a stranger to this province, totally unconnected with the political differences which have existed in the Mother Country, he has lately arrived here entrusted by our most gracious Sovereign with instructions, the undisguised object of which is, firmly to maintain the happy constitution of this country inviolate, but to correct cautiously, yet effectually, all real grievances.'

'The House of Assembly is deeply interested in the importance and magnitude of the task he has to perform; and he is confident it will, on reflection, be of opinion, that the Lieutenant Governor of this province had better look steadily forward to its future prosperity and improvement;—that he had better attract into Upper Canada the superabundant capital and population of the mother country, by encouraging internal peace and tranquillity, than be observed occupying himself solely in reconsidering the occurrences of the past.'

'The Lieutenant Governor does not assert that the latter occupation is totally useless, but he maintains that the former is by far the more useful, and that to attend to both is impossible.'

This appeal did not produce the effect I had anticipated; but I received another Address from the House of Assembly in behalf of eight Indians of the Wyandot Tribe; and I had scarcely entered this new and questionable ground, when a counter-petition was forwarded by eleven members of the same Tribe, in which they spontaneously declared, 'we have the fullest confidence in the justice and fatherly protection of our beloved Sovereign and his Representative the Lieutenant Governor.'

Another new set of Grievances was now brought forward by the House of Assembly, in the form of an Address to the King on Trade and Commerce, which I immediately forwarded to his Majesty's Government, although the principal complaints in the Grievance Report still remained unnoticed and unredressed.

During these discussions I purposely refrained from having much communication with the old supporters of the Government; because I was desirous to shew those who termed themselves Reformers, that I continued, as I had arrived, unbiased and un-

prejudiced; and desiring to give them a still further proof that I would go any reasonable length to give power to their party, I added three gentlemen to the Executive Council, all of whom were avowed Reformers.

With the assistance of these Gentlemen, with his Majesty's instructions before us, and with my own determination to do justice to the Inhabitants of this country, I certainly considered that the triumph of the Reform which had been solicited, was now about to be established, and that the grievances under which the people of this province were said to labour, would consequently be considered and redressed. But to my utter astonishment these gentlemen, instead of assisting me in the Reform, before they were a fortnight in my service, officially combined together in an unprecedented endeavor to assume the Responsibility I owed to the people of Upper Canada as well as to our Sovereign, and they concluded a formal document which they addressed to me on this subject, by a request that if I deemed such a course not wise or admissible, they, who had been sworn before me to secrecy, might be allowed to address the people! and I must own, that the instant this demand reached me, I was startled, and felt it quite impossible to assent to the introduction of new principles, which, to my judgment appeared calculated to shake the fabric of the constitution, and to lead to revolution instead of reform.

Without discussing the arguments of the council, I will simply observe, that had I felt ever so much disposed to surrender to them my station as Lieutenant Governor and to act subversively to their advice;... had I felt ever so willing obediently to dismiss from office whomsoever they should condemn, and to heap patronage and preferment upon whomsoever they might recommend;... had I felt it advisable to place the crown lands at their disposal, and to refer the petitions and personal applications of the inhabitants of the remote counties to their decision; I possessed neither power or authority to do so.—In fact, I was no more able to divest myself of responsibility, than a criminal has power to divert from himself upon another, the sentence of the law: and though, under the pretence of adhering to what is called 'the image and transcript' of the British constitution in this province, it was declared that the Executive council must be regarded as a Cabinet, I had no more power to invest that body with the attributes of a cabinet than I had power to create myself King of the province—than I had power to convert the legislative council into an hereditary nobility—or than I had power to decree that this colony of the British Empire should henceforward be a Kingdom.

From total inability, therefore, as well as from other reasons, I explained to my Council, in courteous language, that I could not accede to their views; and it being evidently necessary for the public service, that we should separate, I felt it was for them rather than for me to retire. I received their resignation with regret; and, that I entertained no vindictive feelings, will be proved by the fact, that I immediately wrote to Lord Glenelg, begging his Lordship most earnestly not to dismiss from their offices any of these individuals on account of the embarrassment they had caused to me.

On the day the Council left me, I appointed in their stead four gentlemen of high character, entitled by their integrity and abilities to my implicit confidence; and with their assistance I once again determined to carry promptly into effect those remedial measures of his Majesty's Government which had been solicited by the Grievance Report.

However, a new and unexpected embarrassment was now offered to me by the House of Assembly, who, to my astonishment, not only requested to be informed of the reasons, why my Executive Council had resigned, but who I have learned, actually suspended all business until my reply was given!

As the Lieutenant Governor of this province is authorised by his Majesty, in the case of death or resignation, to name, pro tempore, the individuals he may think most proper to appoint to his Council, I might constitutionally and perhaps ought to have declined to submit to either branch of the Legislature, my reasons for exercising this prerogative:—but actuated by the earnest desire, which I had uniformly evinced, to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly, I transmitted to them the correspondence they desired, with a conciliatory message which ended as follows:

'With these sentiments, I transmit to the House of Assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident, that I can give them no surer proof of my desire to preserve their privileges inviolate, than by proving to them, that I am equally

determined to maintain the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, one of the most prominent of which is, that which I have just assumed, of naming those Councillors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide.

For their acts I deliberately declare myself responsible, but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because, being sworn to silence, they are deprived by this fact, as well as by the constitution, of all power to defend themselves.

The House of Assembly referred the whole subject to a committee, which, contrary to customary form, made its existence known to me, by applying directly to me, instead of through the House, for other documents and information, which I immediately forwarded, without objecting to the irregularity of the application; and the House, to my great surprise, prematurely passed its sentence upon the subject, in an address, in which it declared to me, its 'deep regret that I had consented to accept the tender of resignation of the late Council.'

The following extract from my reply to this unexpected decision, will sufficiently explain the amicable desire I still entertained to afford all reasonable satisfaction.

The whole correspondence I forward to the House of Assembly, with an earnest desire, that, regardless of my opinion, the question may be fairly discussed.

In the station I hold, I form one branch out of three, of the Legislature; and I claim for myself freedom of thought as firmly as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege.

If I should see myself in the wrong, I will at once acknowledge my error; but, if I should feel it my duty to maintain my opinion, the House must know that there exists a constitutional tribunal, competent to award its decision; and to that tribunal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow.

To appeal to the people is unconstitutional as well as unwise. To appeal to their passions is wrong; but on the good sense of the House of Assembly I have ever shown a disposition to rely, and to their good sense I still confidently appeal.

Having thus thrown myself upon the integrity of the House of Assembly, I might reasonably have expected that a favorable construction would have been placed upon my words and acts, and that the disposition which I had evinced to afford the most ample information, and to meet, as far as my duty would admit, the expectations and desires of the Assembly, would have been duly appreciated; the events, however, which soon after transpired, and the addresses which were presented to me in this city, and from other places in the vicinity, conveyed to me the unwelcome information that efforts were being made, under the pretence of the constitution being in danger, to mislead the public mind, and to induce a belief that I, as Lieutenant Governor, had declared an opinion in favor of an arbitrary and irresponsible government—that I had shown an entire disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people whom I had been sent to govern. And that, therefore, the inhabitants of this country could never be contented or prosperous under my administration. Several petitions, purporting to be addressed to the House of Assembly, and apparently forwarded by members of that House to individuals in the country, with a view to obtain signatures, having been returned to the Government Office, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the fact that there existed an intention to embarrass the Government, by withholding the supplies, and that even the terms had been prescribed to the people of the Province in which they were expected to address their representatives for that object.

Now, it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed—while placards declared that the Constitution was in danger, merely because I had maintained that the Lieutenant Governor, and not his Executive Council, was responsible for his conduct—there existed in the Grievance Report the following explanation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council.

'It appears,' say the Grievance Committee, 'that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that Lieutenant Governors only communicate to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed.'

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Having at your request transmitted to you the correspondence which passed between my late Executive Council and myself, and having reminded you that there existed 'a Constitutional Tribunal competent to award its decision, and that to that tribunal I was ever ready most respectfully to bow,' it is with surprise I learn that you have deemed it necessary to stop the supplies.

In the history of Upper Canada this measure has, I believe, never been resorted to; and as I was the bearer of his Majesty's special instructions to examine, and wherever necessary, to correct the 'Grievances' detailed in your report of last Session, I own I did not expect to receive this embarrassment from your House.

The effects of your deliberate decision will be severely felt by all people in the public offices—by the cessation of improve-

ment in your roads—by the delay of compensation to sufferers in the late war—and by the check of emigration.

In the complaints you have made to his Majesty against me, (in which you declare that my 'ear is credulous,—my 'mind poisoned'—my 'feelings bitter'—that I am 'despotic,' 'tyrannical,' 'unjust,' 'deceitful'—that my conduct has been 'derogatory to the honour of the King,' and 'demoralizing to the community,' and that I have treated the people of this province as being 'little better than a country of rogues and fools') you have availed yourselves of a high legislative privilege, entrusted to you by your constituents, to the exercise of which I have consequently no constitutional objection to urge, but for the honour of this province in which I, though unconnected with the country, am as deeply interested as its inhabitants I cannot but regret that, while I was receiving from all directions the most loyal addresses you, in your legislative capacity, should have characterized his Majesty's Government which has lately acted towards Upper Canada so nobly and disinterestedly, by the expression of 'Downing-street Law.'

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: Having now concluded an outline of the principal events which have occurred during the present Session, I confess that I feel disappointed in having to totally failed in the beneficent object of my mission.

I had made up my mind to stand against the enemies of reform, but I have unexpectedly been disconcerted by its professed friends. No liberal mind can deny that I have been unnecessarily embarrassed, no one can deny that I have been unjustly accused,—no one can deny that I have evinced an anxiety to remedy all real grievances—that I have protected the constitution of the province—and that by refusing to surrender at discretion the patronage of the Crown to irresponsible individuals I have conferred a service on the backwoodsman, and on every noble minded Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, & U.E. Loyalist, who, I well know, prefer British freedom and the British Sovereign to the family domination of an irresponsible cabinet.

It now only remains for me frankly & explicitly to declare that the course of policy I shall continue to adopt, as long as I may remain the Lieutenant Governor of this province, is as follows:

I will continue to hold in my own hands for the benefit of the people, the power and patronage of the Crown, as imparted to the Lieutenant Governor of this province by the King's instructions; I will continue to consult my Executive Council upon all subjects, on which, either by the constitutional Act, or by the King's instructions, I am ordered so to do, as well as upon all other matters in which I require their assistance. I will continue to hold myself responsible to all authorities in this country, as well as to all private individuals, for whatever acts I commit, either by advice of my Council or otherwise, and will continue calmly and readily to afford to all people every reasonable satisfaction in my power. I will use my utmost endeavours to explain to the people of this province, that they want only wealth and population to become one of the finest and noblest people on the globe—that union is strength and that party spirit produces weakness—that they should, consequently, forgive and forget political as well as religious animosity, and consider as their enemies only those who insidiously promote either;—that widely scattered as they are over the surface of this extensive country, they should recollect with pride, the brilliant history of 'the old country,' from which they are sprung, and like their ancestors, they should firmly support the British Standard which will ever afford them freedom and disinterested protection: that by thus tranquillizing the province, the redundant wealth of the Mother Country will irrigate their land, and that her population will convert the wilderness which surrounds them into green fields,—that an infusion of wealth would establish markets in all directions, as well as good roads—the arteries of agriculture and commerce; that plain, practical education should be provided for the rising generation, as also the blessings of the Christian Religion, which inculcates 'Glory to God in the highest, & on earth peace, good will towards men.'

Taking every opportunity of offering recommendations to the inhabitants of this province, I shall in no way attempt to enforce them; on the contrary I shall plainly promulgate, that if the yeomanry and farmers of Upper Canada are not yet sufficiently tired of agitation...if they do not yet clearly see what a curse it has been to them, it will be out of my power to assist them; that if they insist on turning away the redundant wealth as well as the labourers of the Mother Country to the United States, I shall be unable to prevent them; in short, that if they actually would rather remain as they are, than become wealthy, as they might be my anxiety to enrich them must prove fruitless.

On the other side, whenever they shall be disposed to join heart and hand with me, in loyally promoting the peace and prosperity of the province, they shall find me faithfully devoted to their service. In the meanwhile I will carefully guard the Constitution of the country, and they may firmly rely that I will put down promptly as I have already done, the slightest attempt to invade it.

With inward pleasure, I have received evidence of the invincible reaction that is hourly taking place in the public mind, and for the sake of the Province rather than for my own, I hail the manly British feelings, which in every direction I see, as

it were, rising out of the ground, determined to shield me from insult, and to cheer and accompany me in my progress towards reform.

I have detained you longer than is customary, but the unprecedented events of this Session have made it necessary to do so.

Snoring.—A writer in the Literary Messenger, thus describes a serenade of snorers in a crowded steamboat cabin: 'Such were the sounds above, which afforded to the hundred sleepers a discordant lullaby, sufficiently hostile to repose, one would think to drive slumber from the eyes of Somnus himself. But all this mortal pudder o'er our heads, was less distracting than the concert of discords which was in course of performance immediately around comparatively, it is true, in a minor key. One hundred and fifty wind instruments, of various constructions and dimensions were playing *ad libitum*, in every diversity of tone and time concertos, fantasias, and airs which breathed of any thing but heaven. Here could be heard the mournful strain of a proboscis which seemed attuned to melancholy; there the fierce blast of nostrils, which emulated the magic horn of the wild huntsman, while in a ludicrous contrast hard by, were heard the stifled eruptions of a snort, which might have been taken for a rehearsal by an experienced porker. One drew his breath with a painful squeal and low whistle, and puffed it forth as he would have done in extinguishing a candle; another began a gentle strain like the sweet south breathing upon a bed of violets, gradually rising to a full and manly tone, still gaining strength as it advanced, now louder and more rapid, dashing onward with alarming impetuosity, louder still—and now, the very brink of this musical cataract having been reached, a crash ensued, like the termination of that terrific passage in the overture of Der Freyschutz, which almost freezes the blood. The explosion passed, this fantastic nose commenced again its tender strains, and again rose to its climax. Another rolled forth heavy bass, deep, solemn monotonous, like the mutterings of distant thunder, or the roar of the vexed ocean heaving its waves on the shore after a storm. Another, with teeth compressed, seemed to draw in a breath repeatedly, without respiration and suddenly to disembogue this over supply of air with a single emphatic snort, which threw its mouth open to its full extent. Some squealed continuously; some groaned, and others whistled through their mouths in drawing in breath, and through their noses in respiring it.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.—A young lady, who resides in the country, has her chamber in the third story of a lofty house at no great distance from an extensive wood or park. The windows are furnished with venetian shutters, leaving a space of about six inches between them and the glass sashes. Early in the last winter, the lady observed that a beautiful flying squirrel had sought his refuge from the season, and snugly located himself there. She gave the little stranger a kind and hospitable welcome, feeding him plentifully with choice nuts and other dainties, and leaving him at liberty to go to his wood and return at his pleasure, which he did daily. After a short time, he brought a companion to share the comforts and luxury of his habitation; and they went on increasing their number until the colony amounted to nine or more, who were furnished by their kind hostess with boxes for their shelter, and soft wool for their bedding which they arranged to their taste, and used without fear, making occasional visits to the park for variety or exercise. They showed no reluctance nor distrust when the window was raised for the curiosity of visitors or to give them their food; and they seemed as conscious of safety as they were of the comfort and luxury of their living.

What sort of intelligence existed between these little animals and their friends in the woods, that they could communicate to them the good quarters they had discovered, and induce them to follow to this *el dorado*? The first adventurer, who may be called the Columbus of the settlement, must have been able to inform his followers of the warm home and delicious fare prepared for them, and perhaps he allured them by describing the gay and gentle spirit and captivating charms of the fair patroness.—*National Gazette*.

Washington on the Brasses, (Texas), 8th March.—This place is at present the seat of the present Convention for Texas. You will have seen before this reaches you, that independence has been declared by the Delegates of the People in convention assembled. A small party with Captain Johnson, were surprised a short time since, and every prisoner taken put to the sword, two of them while crying for quarter! The Americans knowing this, will all sell their lives dearly,—none, no not one, will ever surrender! They are hurrying and marching to the scene of battle—some of the best riflemen and hardy backwoodsmen that the world can produce. At least 500 riflemen have passed along within the last three or four days, and we shall soon have at least 20.0 men there. Gen. Houston has been appointed Commander-in-chief, and has assumed the command of the army. Let volunteers join us; they will be amply rewarded. We have plenty of fine lands; and as the war will now be carried into the enemy's country, where gold and silver are plenty, there will be

fine pickings in the interior. There never was, since the days of the Revolution, an opportunity for enterprising young men to distinguish themselves. The war has fairly and fully commenced, and will never end until Mexico is completely our own and conquered. Santa Anna is obstinate and determined; has united with him many of the liberals of late, report says; and we may expect a protracted war unless we receive foreign aid. Volunteers are arriving from the United States daily, and several influential men from there, now in Texas, are about returning back to enlist more aid.

At a meeting held in New York on the 26th ult. in relation to Texas, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the State of Texas, having become severed from the confederation of Mexico by no act or fault of her own, and having been driven by unequivocal acts of tyranny, which evidently aimed at her political annihilation, to defend herself by arms against a nation whose duty it was to protect her, has justly and righteously declared herself free, sovereign and independent, and that it is for the honor of a free and powerful nation like the United States, to be the first to take her by the hand and acknowledge her independence.

Resolved, That the law which is paramount to all law, the great law of humanity, justifies us in extending aid to the Texans, who are invaded by an army whose progress has hitherto been marked by atrocities unknown to civilized warfare—an army which wages a war of extermination, and whose savage chief swears to make her fertile soil a desert.

A committee was then appointed to carry the object of the resolution into effect.

Mr. Roebuck had the impudence to state in the House of Commons, on the 3d of March, that 'as the authorized representative of the opinions of the whole commercial and landed interests of Lower Canada,' he was bound to state 'that they had ordered him distinctly to declare their anxiety for the removal of all duties on timber whatever.'

Lord Sandon was surprised to hear such an assertion, against the evidence in the report of an agent from the same interests, quite the contrary.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office, on the 3d March, from Lord Gosford.

Upper Canada Company shares, £22 paid, were at £35 to £36 10s. on 4th March.—*Mont. Her.*

We have just come from witnessing the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament; and while the impressions excited by the scene, are yet vivid in our mind, we will describe what we saw, and indulge in some reflections to which the sight gave birth. On the arrival of his Excellency at the Parliament house, he was greeted with loud and cheering bursts of popular acclamation. The commencement he read in rather a low tone; but when he approached that part in which he exclusively addresses himself to the Lower House, he became more animated in his delivery; on several occasions he fixed his eyes steadily and keenly on Mr. Speaker Bidwell; and in delivering those passages of the speech, in which he repelled the indecent and unparliamentary phrases (in the report on the Executive Council) reflecting on himself, and his Majesty's Colonial Minister, his enunciation was full of feeling, dignity and determination. During all this time the Radical Members of the House of Assembly stood at the Bar shivering and turning pale like arraigned criminals. Especially when Sir Francis Head alluded to the distress and embarrassment in which the stoppage of the supplies would involve the country, did their faces wear a cadaverous hue. Mr. Bidwell himself, with his long visage elongated more than usual, with his sinister look and un-British features, made us almost think that Hogarth's idle apprentice had started into life, from the well known print, and now stood conscience-struck, and guilty before the Lord Mayor of London. On the other hand, so strong was the feeling of the Constitutional spectators on this occasion, that every eye glistened with delight, and it was with difficulty they could check the overflowing of the warm tide of patriotism, which each succeeding sentence of his Excellency's Speech sent dancing through their veins. Never on any similar occasion, did we witness so great an agitation, so portentous a heaving of the popular mind. Never did we witness such dense and well dressed crowds. Never did Toronto pour forth her swarms in defence of a brighter fairer cause; and never did a Lieutenant Governor of this Province, receive more cordial demonstrations of public gratitude and respect, than did Sir Francis Head, on quitting the House, amid 'rolls of cheers after sending back to the reproaches of their deluded constituents, some of the most illiterate and profligate individuals that ever disgraced even the rudest and most primitive Legislative Assembly.—*Toronto Courier*.

The following is the elevation above the sea, of several lakes enumerated...ascertained by the late survey of the inland waters of the Newcastle and Home Districts...Lake Ontario 234 feet; Rice Lake 365 feet above Lake Ontario, or 599 feet above the sea; Balsam Lake 224 feet 4 in. above Rice Lake, or 823 feet 4 in. above the sea; Lake Simcoe 704 feet; Lake Huron 594 feet; difference between the level of Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron 110 feet.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

Mr. Ennon.—A short time ago five clergymen of the Church of England deemed it their duty, in plain but mild language, to caution their respective flocks attending the public celebration of the ceremonies of the Church of Rome in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, and, judging from the explosion of general indignation which immediately followed, it might have been imagined that their pastoral warning amounted at least to heresy, if not to downright blasphemy. The note of alarm was sounded in all the News Papers, and loudest and longest by the Protestant Editors who surely might have suspected their own imprudence when they were so sharply sighted respecting that of others. That the conduct of the Quebec Clergymen was discreet, at the particular moment when political harmony was so desirable, or that they might not have availed themselves of a more effectual, and a far less objectionable means of warning their hearers against the errors of the Church of Rome, I am not prepared to assert; but it does seem singular that censure should be all on one side; that Protestant ministers dare not publicly advert to those grand principles for which our fathers braved the flames without being assailed by professing Protestants, and held up as worthy of public reprobation. Though such tempering policy may be profitable, it is neither dignified, impartial nor manly; and they may assure themselves, that to pass over in silence, which may easily be construed into approbation, a most furious attack upon the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, his clergy and church, and upon Protestants generally, is not the way to raise themselves in the opinion of those whose religion amounts to principle, and whose principles are those of the Reformation. When Protestant priests of any denomination deserve censure, let it not be withheld, but from similar censure, when merited, let not the priests of Rome plead immunity.

These remarks have been suggested by an article which I lately observed in the Montreal Visiteur, containing in a single line more of the venom of intolerance and bigotry, than the whole paper of the Quebec clergymen ten times repeated. In that veritable and impartial journal, a John B. McMahon, who styles himself 'Missionary' at Sherbrooke with 'much composure and freedom,' and I shall add, considering the style and tenor of his composition, much modesty, published an 'address' to the English Nation, in which he attacks the lately established Society, for propagating the Gospel among the distressed Settlers and Indians of Lower Canada, with a degree of concentrated spite which, in my simplicity, I thought uncongenial to the age, and with a bold, reckless disregard of truth which we could not suspect in a minister of religion who did not believe that the end he had in view might sanctify the means.—The Bishop of Quebec, whose mild and unaffected piety, chastened and prudently directed zeal, and diffusive charity, neither restricted to 'sheds,' 'houses of mourning,' nor 'distressed emigrants,' are known to all; the resident clergy of Quebec; and all the gentlemen constituting the managing committee, are, with a total want of that charity which thinketh no evil, denominated 'designing men,' 'religious pretenders,' 'unblushing hypocrites,' and are represented as a band of conspirators associated for the purpose of subverting the Romish religion, (for no other reason but that they deemed it proper, in the exercise of that toleration so strongly recommended by our present Sovereign, to solicit the pecuniary aid of their Protestant brethren to enable them to extend the blessings of the Gospel, through the ministry of their own church, to multitudes of destitute Protestant Settlers in Lower Canada, and to such of the Indians not yet Christianized as may be brought to the knowledge of the truth.—Trusting to the 'ignorantia facti,' on the part of the good people of England, the 'Missionary' at Sherbrooke declares with 'unblushing' effrontery, and the most bare-faced falsehood, that the Indians and destitute settlers in Lower Canada possess what he is pleased to term the Catholic religion, with very few exceptions on the part of the Settlers, and that the few exceptions think themselves quite as adequate to the work of evangelizing, as the ministers of the Church of England. That the Settlers, scattered over an immense extent of country, and destitute from that very circumstance of the means of grace, possess the Catholic, though not the Roman Catholic religion, will be much more easily admitted than that they can be destitute and yet at the same time be as 'religiously attended' by Romish Missionaries as 'any proportionate number of Christians any where else, not under similar circumstances,' but a gentleman whose logic teaches a particular universal church, may perhaps be able to explain the difficulty. But when 'John B. McMahon, Missionary,' declares that the destitute Settlers of Lower Canada are Roman Catholics, with few exceptions, will the people of England believe that the thousands of their countrymen who have emigrated have been so speedily converted to the faith of Rome? and will the Settlers from the United States believe an assertion so manifestly at variance with what they see before their eyes? Have the people of England never heard of the Townships on either bank of the river, as distinct from the French and Roman Catholic portion of Lower Canada? Are they ignorant of what a common map might teach them, that on the right bank an immense tract of country stretching from St. Regis almost to the ocean, on the south and east of the Seigniories, is laid out in Townships; that this tract, the best in Lower Canada, is capable of sustaining a population of millions, that it now contains upwards of forty thousand, and that with 'few exceptions' the people are Protestants? Is their 'ignorantia facti' so extreme that they have never heard of the English Townships upon the Ottawa, and in other places, to the north and west of the Seigniories upon the left bank of the river; and are they ignorant that the inhabitants of the Townships are, 'with few exceptions,' Protestants?—Are they not perfectly aware that Protestant settlers are to be found in almost every Seignior and parish of the Roman Catholic portion of Lower Canada, and might

they not think it cruel and unbrotherly to give these scattered sheep in the wilderness only the option of being starved or poisoned, to please John B. McMahon, Missionary at Sherbrooke? To use the elegant language of the Missionary, 'tis an absolute truth' that in the whole extent of the Townships, there is scarcely a single Roman Catholic place of worship, and scarcely a single locality affording any thing like a congregation: whereas there are thousands, protestants in feeling and association, who are perishing for lack of knowledge, for want of an adequate supply of Protestant missionaries. Thousands of adults at this moment may be found in the Townships unbaptised, in a state little differing from civilized heathenism, who, had they been blessed with an early religious education, and habituated to use the appointed means of grace, might have been exemplary members of the flock of Christ. If this be not a missionary field ripe for harvest, I know not where one may be found; it is surely as inviting and as promising as the south western portion of the United States, into which the Propaganda, at Rome, has been pouring thousands of dollars and of priests to convert, or to use the phrase used by the missionary, pervert an essentially Protestant population. If the Church of Rome may without censure use its money and its influence to return Protestants, who may happen from the recent and thin settlement of the country, to be 'destitute,' to its faith and worship; surely Protestants may be permitted, without being branded as 'hypocrites,' 'designing money-makers,' and 'disturbers of the public peace,' to use what means may be in their power to send the consolations of religion to the scattered and destitute of their own land.

After what I have stated, as to the large extent of Protestant country in Lower Canada running to waste and teeming, as the 'missionary' at Sherbrooke well knows, with the most fatal heresies and absolute unbelief from want of religious and moral cultivation, it must surely be the extreme of impudence, if not of 'unblushing hypocrisy,' composedly to ask 'where and how these gentlemen are to be employed, who are to be procured from the Mother Country by the aid of branch societies?' Though not a very devout believer in supererogation, I shall for once be guilty of an act of that nature; I will tell John B. McMahon, they are to be employed in the Townships among the 'destitute' settlers and Indians, and in the parishes and Seigniories among the isolated families and individuals there settled professing the Protestant religion, whose wants can only be supplied by an itinerant missionary ministry, like that contemplated by the recently established society at Quebec. This is the destined field; and every lover of free and undefiled religion will cordially wish the labourers success. What are we then to think of the solemn and blasphemous obtestation to 'heaven and earth' that there is no room in Lower Canada for these charitable efforts, and that to assert that the society's design is to propagate the Gospel among the 'destitute' settlers and Indians, is 'a crimsoned perversion of truth,' 'a brutal violation of the most sacred laws of God,' 'a double meaning, deep designing, money making falsehood?' What should we think of such a 'brutal perversion of truth,' when proceeding from one who ministers at the altar? What shall we say of such language when it proceeds from a priest?

But not content with such atrocious abuse, the 'missionary' at Sherbrooke gives the rather startling information that the establishment of a society purely for the propagation of the Gospel among the 'destitute' Protestant Settlers, without the slightest design of interfering with the labours of any christian denomination or ministry, is 'essentially opposed to the existing laws, to the sanctity of a solemn treaty, to the sound principles of religious toleration, and to the peace and social harmony of the inhabitants of the province'!...Are we to believe, then, that there are laws established, and treaties ratified prohibiting Protestants from supplying their scattered and destitute brethren with the ordinances of religion as administered by their own church?—that such an attempt is an infraction of the laws?—and that the church of Rome has, by law and treaty, a monopoly of the religious instruction of the people of this province? If this be a truth, the sooner it were more generally known the better, that Britons may no longer doubt whether they have liberty of conscience in a British province, and that, if they have not, the 'toleration' inculcated by our present Monarch may be equally extended to all his christian subjects. On either hand of me where I now write, there are missionaries of the Church of England, of the Methodist Society, and the Congregational Society, all zealously employed in the propagation of the Gospel though far, far too few for the religious wants of the people, but I question whether it ever entered their minds that they were violating the laws, or infringing treaties, or disturbing the harmony of the province by preaching charity and peace; and I doubt not but they will all pursue the even tenor of their way without being particularly alarmed at the denunciations of 'John B. McMahon.'

To what is said respecting 'submitting their returns to proper investigation,' it is sufficient to reply that no Protestant Society, can be accountable to a Romish missionary priest; these societies are responsible to their patrons, and to them they make their annual reports where it may be seen how many Indians and destitute settlers have been reclaimed from total irreligion and degrading vice and gathered into the church of God. With an effrontery which sits but ill upon a clerical brow, we are informed that the 'designing men after the pretended labours of many years, are not able to show value for sixpence, or a farthing to the twenty pounds.' Now, it ought not surely to be reckoned among the

mortal sins that Protestants should be somewhat ignorant of the precise pecuniary value of souls, or that in their reports, they should not be able to return a soul against every given number of sixpences; nor need they be particularly ashamed if a man, whose most profitable stock in trade is the 'souls of men,' should be able to enter into such nice calculations with more precision, use, they say, makes perfect; but I shall take the liberty to inform the 'missionary' at Sherbrooke, that if these 'designing men' have been but instrumental in saving one soul, the 'corrupt version of the Scripture which they disseminate,' teaches them that that soul is of more value than the whole world.—When John B. McMahon asserts in language innocent enough of grammar, that he never met the Protestant missionaries in the 'deep recesses of the forest,' it may be true, for we have only his own word for it, that he was ever there to see them; but if he means to cast a reflection upon their anxious care for the souls entrusted to their care, or upon their charity which often exceeds their scanty means, it proves him to be a 'designing' calumniator, and a 'disturber of the peace and social harmony of the inhabitants of the province.'

The allusion to 'well fed and well clad,' as applied to the missionaries, is unhappy, and cannot but excite, in a Protestant mind, the institution of comparisons which prudence would not have rashly challenged; it points to a portion of the province where we can find plenty of 'well fed and well clad' priests, neither in 'the deep recesses of the forest,' nor, in 'the sheds of the widow,' but in the 'cities, towns, and villages,' but by far too wise in their generation, either to circulate religious and moral tracts or versions of the Scripture, among those, whom Mr. McMahon, if speaking of Protestants, would have termed their 'dupes.'

I have done for the present, with the 'missionary' at Sherbrooke, and I sincerely regret that his 'address to the English Nation,' did not come under the notice of some Protestant more able to expose it as it deserved; but feeble as my pen may be, when my religion is vilified and misrepresented, and when its ministers and members are foully slandered, it will ever be promptly used by

A CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

Will the 'Farmers' Advocate' at Sherbrooke insert the above communication.

A C. C.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MAY 10, 1836.

The Speech of Sir Francis B. Head on proroguing the Parliament of Upper Canada is long, but we could not resist the temptation, to lay it before our readers. Like all the other documents which have come from his pen, it is clear, manly, and dignified. The style of it is forcible and convincing, and we apprehend that the Radicals of U. C. will find it so, to their confusion. Sir Francis perfectly understands the system by which these illiterate vagabonds have succeeded in bringing themselves into notice. They pretended to patriotism and reform, while they filched from the public funds vast sums under the false pretence of contingencies; and the only thing they dreaded was to see a Governor in the country, who had declared his determination to reform every abuse. The reform of abuses was the downfall of their hopes and of their notoriety, it is not then surprising that they should have embarrassed his Excellency at every step in his attempts to accomplish his declaration.—Sir Francis has already shewn that, in an argument, they are as nothing in his grasp, and his open plain dealing will now prove superior to their tact and cunning. He will kill radicalism in Upper Canada. We cannot give him higher praise than to say that he does every thing not like the conciliatory Lord Gosford.

He refused to grant the demand of the Assembly for £2000 of contingency, made a few days before the prorogation, and he has referred all money bills, for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

His Excellency Sir Francis, paints truly the effects of agitation upon the country. Agitation in the Upper Province is like the cursed incubus of French feudalism in this. No public works are carried on, no emigrants take up their abode and expend their capital, no activity in business, but the very reverse, property is depreciated, and the exertions of the farmer, (for he suffers most from the evil,) are cramped if not suspended.

We hope that all honest journals in the Upper Province, will shew the conduct of the revolutionary members of the Assembly, in its proper light.

We beg to remind correspondents, that, if they do not think their communications worth postage, there is no reason why we should. One addressed to us in red ink, came last week, postage not paid, consequently refused.

It is said in the *Ami du Peuple*, that the Royal Commissioners are to visit the

Eastern Townships, as soon as the season will permit.

The spring is now advancing. The fields are green, and some of our trees, especially the elm, are putting forth their leaves. Peas have been partially sown,—our farmers having a superstition in favor of sowing them in the wane of the moon.—Oats in favorable situations. There has been a considerable loss of lambs in this quarter.

A bright aurora borealis appeared on Sunday night between 11 & 12. The rays proceeded from two points, one in the East and the other in the West, and shot up to the zenith so as to cover the heavens with bright coruscations.

The first number of the second volume of the Temperance Advocate may now be had of Mr. S. P. Lalanne. The subscription is only half a dollar per annum.

From the general censure of 'A Catholic Christian,' against Protestant Editors, we beg to be excepted.

Some rumours respecting the Trial before a Court of Oyer and Terminer for the District of St. Francis, of the Hon. W. B. FELTON, in consequence of the alleged indictment of one of the nameless committees of assembly, have been in circulation. They have for authority some persons who promised to get a supply, and who still haunt the Commission. Perhaps they may be trusted; we knew the day when the Government had other advisers than such men.

We believe that the information on the subject is at least, premature; that nothing is fixed, and no one has agreed to go to St. Francis. It may be, that the Officers of the Crown have reported on the matter of a trial by jury in the District of St. Francis, where prejudices are strong against the accused, for establishing facts, by which the construction put upon the Governor's instructions would not affect Mr. Felton; but we believe that nothing has been definitively settled, and that the suggestions now in question may or may not be adopted, in the course of a week or two.

How a Grand or Petty Jury can be lawfully called to sit on general character of a public officer, seems to us a new principle. The House of Lords, or a commission under a law, with powers to enquire & to pronounce, (as the Royal commission,) might do so; but before a common jury, to which every one is at all times indictable, why move to an objectionable district? Why not indict in Quebec, if it be admitted that it can be done?

We have never had the means of forming an opinion on the accusations against the public officer in question. We should think that the office with which His Majesty has invested him, should not be a reason to distrust him, nor that his political opinions should be a passport to persecution. If indeed, English justice is to be attained in this way, the enemies of a just and kind Government will win a brilliant victory.—*Quebec Gaz.*

Lieutenant General Sir James Lyon, Colonel of the 24th Foot, has been appointed Commander of the Forces in the Canadas, and was presented to the King, on his appointment at the Levee on the 9th March.

The steamer Franklin, Capt. SHERMAN, arrived at St. Johns on Saturday afternoon about two. She left her winter-quarters at VERGENNES, on Monday and BURLINGTON on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock—the interval between the last mentioned day, and the period of her arrival at St. Johns, was passed in endeavouring to effect a passage through the ice. The Franklin left St. Johns on Monday at one. With the Winooski, Captain D. LYON, she will form a daily line, the Franklin's days being, as usual, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from St. Johns.—*Montreal Gaz.*

The Racer captured on the 8th inst. in lat. 15, 46, N. long. 69, W. the Portuguese brig Vigilante, with 231 slaves on board. She was sent to Nassau, where the slaves would be landed, if required by the Governor of the Bahamas.

H. M. S. Champion, captured on the 3rd inst. the Slave Brig Reconati, alias Tagra, pierced for 16 guns. The Reconati, was, after a long chase, during which her guns, anchors, boats, &c. were thrown overboard, run on shore on the East end of Cuba, and 230 of her Slaves forced on shore...thirty, principally women, were drowned, in attempting to land.—The brig was, however, got off, and with 188 Slaves taken into the Havana.

LATEST FASHION.—Mr. Ashton, hatter of this city, has just manufactured a large quantity of hats suitable to the season, of the Sir Francis Bond Head shape. They will be all the go this summer. Mr. A. should make known the peculiarities of this hat without delay.—*Herald.*

It is scarcely possible to convey an adequate idea of the excitement produced in this city, and which still pervades the minds of its inhabitants, by the awful calamity...the instantaneous destruction of a whole family of 4 persons—by the moving of the ice on the St. Lawrence on

Tuesday evening last. Between two and three o'clock of the afternoon of that day, the ice in the river between Cringan's Wharf and Old Market, commenced moving with unprecedented celerity and power, and in its course destroyed the thick stone walls of the building recently occupied by Mr. Handyside as a distillery, and ere its violence was expended, utterly annihilated and buried beneath its huge and solid masses, a small house, occupied by a man named White, and his family. Unhappily at the moment the ice so unexpectedly moved, the occupants of the house, White, his wife, and two children, were all in the building, and perished.—*Irish Advocate.*

If there is any person to whom you feel a dislike, that is the person of whom you ought never to speak.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ashes, Pots per cwt.	34	0	35	0
Pearls	44	0	00	0
Montreal Brands.				
Flour Superfine, Canada	00	0	23	6
Fine	20	0	30	0
Middling	27	6	23	9
Pollards	none.			
Superfine, U. S.	30	0	31	3
Red, L. C. Wh. per minot	5	0	5	6
Buck Wheat,	3	0	0	0
Salt, Liverpool, per min.	1	0	1	9
Pork, Mess. per bbl.	115	6	120	0
"P. Mess.	0	0	90	0
"Prime	00	0	80	0
"Cargo	55	0	60	0

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber is desirous of having a

Barn & Shed

erected upon the Lot forming the corner of Front and South streets, in the Village of Frelighsburg, formerly the property of

JACOB COOK, Esq.,

which Buildings are intended for the convenience of an Inn Keeper, and are required to be put up immediately. The plan and dimensions of each can be known on application to

MR. ZENAS REYNOLDS,

at the Village, or the Proprietor at Montreal.

JOHN FISHER.

9d May, 1836.

4—3w

Notice.

A TEACHER WANTED!!!

A Female Teacher is wanted for the School in Bedford for the Summer season. Good encouragement will be given to a person well qualified—None others need apply.

Enquire of
ROBERT EDMONDS,
PETER R. MARTIN, } COM.
JAMES DARROW. }
Bedford, April 29th 1836. V2 5...tf

Notice.

IS hereby given, that a distribution of all the money now in the Treasury of the Agricultural Society in the County of Rouville, will be made on Saturday the 21st day of May 1836, at the House of Oliver Flagg's at one o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN W. HAPGOOD, Secretary.
Clarenceville, May 5th 1836.

CASH paid for
Veal Skins
AN APPRENTICE wanted.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.3 tf.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for
Veal Calf Skins.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—2tf.

For Sale,
MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Mississkoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are
A House, Barn & Shop.
AMOS STOW.
28th March, 1836. 5tf.

For Sale, OR To Let,

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.
HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.
All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

CARDING MACHINES.
A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall, Montreal.
N. B. The above are made of best material, and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 25, 1836. 43—tf.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.
H. M. CHANDLER.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—
The public are respectfully informed that 70 BOYS and 30 GIRLS, from the above Society, are expected to arrive in Montreal by the 15th May next. These children have been trained, in the Society's Asylums at home, to habits of industry, and instructed in moral and religious duties. The Girls will be apprenticed as Domestic Servants to Families, and the Boys to Mechanics, Farmers, &c. Persons desirous of having these children are required to apply to the Subscriber; letters to be free of charge.
JOHN ORROK,
Secretary for the Canadas.
April 6.

Star Tavern,
New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.
The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.
A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in press for work, at 9 cents per pound.
College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836. }

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
The Subscriber begs to intimate that his Books are posted up to this date, and he hopes there will be no backwardness to an immediate Settlement, on the part of those who know that they are indebted to one or both of the Offices. If accounts are not settled by the first day of May next, he will put them in an Officer's hands for collection.
The Subscriber also notices to the public generally, that no business can be done in either of the Notarial or Registry Offices unless the Cash be paid down.
The Notarial Office is furnished with a variety of Printed Blank forms for the ordinary business of that office.
S. P. LALANNE,
Dep. Reg.
Notarial & Registry Offices,
Frelighsburg, April 5, 1836.



PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed By the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the Company will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.
Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835. } 10—tf

BRIDGE OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.
Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Binding and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.
JAMES RUSSELL
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 18—1y.

POETRY.

WINTER AND SPRING.

BY MISS F. H. GOULD.

'Adieu! Father Winter sadly said
To the world, when about withdrawing,
With his old white wig half off his head
And his feeble fingers thawing.

'Adieu! I am going to the rocks and caves,
And must leave all here behind me;
Or, perhaps I shall sink in the Northern waves,
So deep that none can find me.'

'Good luck! good luck, to your hoary looks!'
Said the gay young Spring, advancing;
You may take your rest 'mid the caves and rocks,
While I o'er the earth am dancing.

But there is not a spot where your foot hath trod,
You hard, and clumsy old fellow,
Not a hill, nor a field, nor a single sod,
But I must make haste to mellow.

'And then I shall carpet them o'er with grass,
Which will look so bright and cheering,
That none will regret they let you pass
Far out of sight and of hearing.

'The fountains that you looked up so tight,
When I shall give them a sunning,
Will sparkle and play with my warmth and light,
And the streams will set to running.

'I'll speak in the earth to the palsied root,
That under your reign was sleeping;
I'll teach it the way in the dark to shoot,
And draw out the vine to creeping.

'The boughs that you eased so close in ice
It was chilling 'e'en to behold them,
I'll deck all over with buds so nice,
My breath alone can unfold them.

'And when all the trees are with blossoms
Dressed,
The bird with her song so merry
Will come to the branches to build her nest,
With a view to the future cherry.

'The earth will show her loveliness,
The wondrous I am doing,
While the skies look down, with a smile, to bless
The way that I'm pursuing.'

Said Winter, 'Then I would have ye learn
By me, my gay new-comer,
To push off too, when it comes your turn
And yield your place to Summer.'

THE ROYAL BRIDAL;

OR,

THE KING MAY COME IN THE CAD- GER'S WAY.

(continued.)

Before reaching Eyemouth they came to a change-house by the way-side which was kept by a widow called Nancy Hewitt, and who was not only noted on account of the excellence of the liquor with which she supplied her customers, but who also had a daughter named Janet, whose beauty rendered her the toast of the country-side.

'I am always in the habit,' said Andrew, 'of stopping here for refreshment, and if ye hae nae objections, we'll toom a stoup together.'

'Cheerily, cheerily,' answered his companion.

The fair daughter of the hostess was from home when they entered, and Andrew inquired after her with a solicitude that bespoke something more between them than mere acquaintanceship. The stranger slightly intimated that he had heard of her, and after a few seemingly indifferent questions respecting her, for a few minutes became silent and thoughtful.

'Hoot man,' said Andrew, 'I am vexed to see ye sae dowie—gie could care a kick like a foot ba'. This is nae time to be sad when the king is merry, and the country's merry, and we're a' happy thegither. Cheer up I say man—what's the matter wi' ye?—care has a strange look on a body's shouthers at seven or eight and twenty, and I dinna think ye can be mair. I am on the wrang side of three and thirty, and I would snap my fingers at it, were it blawing its breath in my face as snell as a drift on an open moor! Losh man! what ails ye? Ye would say I had met wi' a friar in orders grey, lamenting owre the sins of the world and the poverty of his pocket, instead of a young bang fellow like you that's a match for any body. Come, here's to the health o' bonny Jenny Hewitt.'

'With all my heart,' said the stranger, and pronouncing the name of the fair maiden, quaffed off his liquor.

'Now that's wise-like, there's some spirit in that,' said Andrew following his example; let's be merry while we can, that's aye my creed. The ne'er a grain of guid as I used to say to my mother, comes out of melancholy. Let's hae a sang,—I see ye hae a singing face,—or I'll gie ye ane myself to make a beginning.

So saying, with a voice like thunder broken into music, he sang as follows:—

In our young, young days,
When the gowany braes
Were our temple of joy and glee,
Some dour auld body would shake his head,
And tell us our gladness away would flee,
And our hearts beat as heavy as lead,
And our auld body—silly auld body,
His mother spained him wi' a canker-worm;

In our auld, auld days, the gowany braes
Are memory's rait bows owre time and storm.

In our proud young days,
When the gowany braes
Kenna'd the feet of my love and me,
Some ill-matched carle would grin and say—
'Puir things! wi' a twalmouth's marriage and ye
Will find love like a snaw-ba' decay.'
Stupid auld carle—leevin' auld carle,
His mother spained him wi' a canker-worm;

In our auld, auld days, like gowany braes,
Our love unchang'd has its youthfu' form.

In our gray-haired days,
When the gowany braes
Are owre steep for our feet to climb,
When her back is bowed, and her lovely e'e,
Once bright as a beam true the sun is dim,
She'll be still my bit lassie to me.

Stupid auld body—wicked auld body,
Love, like the gowan's a winter liver;
The smile o' a wife is the sun o' its life,
An' her bosom a brae where it blooms
for ever.

A few minutes after Andrew had concluded his song, the daughter of their hostess entered the house. Andrew's first glance bespoke the lover; and the smile with which she returned it shewed that the young fisherman and cadger was not an unaccepted wooer.

'By my sooth, fair maiden,' said the stranger, 'and thy sweet face doesna belie its fame; admiration fails in pointing the loveliness of thy glowing cheeks, and thine een might make a nobleman blush.'

He seemed practised in the art of gallantry, and poured into her ear other compliments in a similar strain. She hung her head, and turned it aside from him, as a woman will when flattered, or when she wishes to be flattered, but she did not rise to depart; and he felt that the incense which he offered to her beauty was not unacceptable. But the words and the attentions of the stranger were as daggers in the ears, and as wormwood in the heart of Andrew.

'The mischief rive his smooth tongue out of his head!' thought Andrew; 'but though I hae nae chance in speaking bald-erdash wi' him,—and though he did thrave me, (and it was may be by an unmanly quirk after a'), I'll let her see, if he has the glibest tongue, who has the manliest arm!'

Neither love nor liquor, however, can allay the cravings of a hungry stomach, and the stranger, (who evidently beguiled Andrew to drink more than the portion that ought to have fallen to him,) called for something to eat by way of a relish.

'O Sir,' said Nancy Hewitt, their hostess, 'I'm verra sorry and vexed that I hae naething in the house that I could gie ye,—naething of kitchen kind but the had-docks which Andrew left this forenoon, and I hae been sae thrang wi' folk gae back and farret to Lamberton, that they're no gutted yet. But if ye could take them ye are welcome to them.'

'Gut two then, good dame, and prepare them,' said the stranger.

'I doubt Sir, twa winna do,' said she, 'for they're but sma'—I had better gut thrie.'

'Certainly, gut thrie,' said Andrew, 'I brought the stranger in—and what is a haddie, or what are they worth? For Andrew was anxious that the attention of his companion should be turned to any thing, were it only withdrawn from Janet's face.

'You are a generous-hearted fellow,' said the stranger, 'and gut thrie shall I call you if we meet again.'

Having therefore partaken of his repast, he proposed that they should again fill the stoup to friendship's growth, and although Andrew was wroth and jealous because of the words which he had spoken and the attention he had shewn to fair Janet, he was not made of materials to resist the proposition to have another cup. But while they were yet drinking it, Andrew's pony, which had repeatedly raised its fore foot and struck it heavily on the ground, as if calling on its master to 'come,' being either scared, or its patience being utterly exhausted, set off at a canter from the door. He rushed out without his bonnet, but before he reached the road it was fully forty yards a-head of him, and the louder he called on it, the nearer did the pony increase its pace to a gallop.

Andrew had scarce reached the door when the stranger drew out a well-lined purse, and after jerking it in his hand, he again placed it in his pocket, and more boldly than before renewed his gallantries to fair Janet. Emboldened, however, by what he conceived to have been his recent success, he now overshot the mark, and as Andrew again reached the house, he was aroused by cries of...

'Mother! mother!...O Andrew! Andrew!'

Old Nancy's voice, too, broke upon his ears at its highest scolding pitch, but he could only distinguish the word 'Scoundrel!'

He rushed into the room, and there he beheld his own Janet struggling in the embrace of the stranger.

'Villain!' cried Andrew, and the other started round...but with our fisherman at all times it was but a word and a blow—and his blood, which before had been heated and fermenting now boiled—he raised his hand and dealt a blow at his companion, which before he could parry it laid him prostrate on the floor.

'Base loun!' cried the stranger, starting to his feet, 'ye shall rue that blow'—and he flung off his bonnet as if to return it.

'Hooly billy,' said Andrew, 'there is as little manliness in fighting afore women, as there was in your conduct to my bit Janet. But naething will gie me mair satisfaction than a round wi' ye, so wi' a my heart...come to the door, and the best man for it.'

Blood was issuing from the lips of the stranger, but he seemed nothing loath to accompany his quondam friend to the door. Janet, however, flung her arms round Andrew, and the old woman stood between them, and implored them for her sake to keep the peace towards each other.

'O Sirs!' cried she, 'let there be nae such carryings on in my house. My dochtir and me are twa lone women, and the disgrace of such an on-carrying, and at such a time, too, when the king and a' the gentry are in the neighborhood, might be attended by there's nae saying what consequen-

ces to me and mine. Andrew man, I wonder that ye hae na mair sense.'

'Sense!' returned Andrew, 'I hae baith sense and feeling, and had it been the king himself that I saw laying a hand upon my Janet, I would hae served him the same way that I did that man.'

'Ye brag largely and freely neighbour,' said the stranger, throwing down a noble upon the table to pay for his entertainment, 'but we shall meet again where there are no women to interfere.'

'Take up your gowd Sir,' 'for though I can boast o' nae sic siller, coppers will pay for a' that we have had. I brought you in here to treat ye, and our quarrel shall make no difference as to that. Sae put up your gowd again; and as to meeting ye,—I will meet ye the night, the morn, at any place or at any time.'

'I shall ask ye to meet me before ye dare,' said the stranger; and leaving the coin upon the table as he left the house, 'the gowd,' added he, 'will buy a gown and a bodice for the bosom of bonny Janet.'

'I insist Sir, that ye take back the siller,' cried Andrew.

'Dearsake Andrew,' said old Nancy, 'he's no offering it to you! It's no you that has any right to refuse.' And taking up the piece she examined it with a look of satisfaction, turning it round and round in her fingers,—wrapped it in a small piece of linen rag which lay in a corner of the room, and mechanically slipped it into her pocket. But it was neither every day nor every week, nor every year that Nancy Hewitt saw a coin of gold.

On the third day after the encounter between Strong Andrew and the stranger, the last and great day of the festivities on Lamberton took place, for on that day the royal bride was to arrive. The summer sun ushered in a glorious morning—its beams fell as a sheet of gold on the broad ocean, melting down and chaining its waves in repose. To the south lay Lindirferne, where St. Cuthbert had wrought miracles, with the Ferne isles where he lived, prayed and died, and the proud rock on which king Ida reigned. They seemed to sleep in the morning sunbeams—smiling in sleep; to the north was gigantic St. Ab's, stretching out into the sea as if reposing on its breast. Amidst their feet and behind them, stretched the Moor and its purple heather; while from the distance the Cheviot's looked down on them, and Hallidon, manured by the bones of slaughtered thousands, lay at their hand.

Yet, before sunrise, thousands were crowding to the gay scene, from every corner of Berwickshire, and from Roxburgh and the eastern Lothian. The pavilions exhibited more costly decorations. Fair ladies in their gayest attire hung upon the arms of brave knights. An immense amphitheatre, where the great tourneys and combats of the day were to take place, was seated round, and at one part of it was a richly canopied dais, where the young king, with his blooming queen, and the chief peers and ladies of both countries were to sit, and witness the spectacle. Merry music reverberated in every direction, and the rocks & the glens re-echoed it, and ever and anon as it pealed around, the assembled thousands shouted—'Long live our guid king James, and his bonny bride.' Around the pavilions, too, strutted the courtiers, with the huge ruffles of their shirts reaching over their shoulders...their scented gloves—flat bonnets, set on the one side of their heads like the cap of a modern dandy,—spangled slippers, and bunch of ribbons at their knees.

Amongst the more humble followers of the court, the immortal Dunbar, who was neglected in his own day, and who has been scarce less neglected and overlooked by posterity, was conspicuous. The poet-priest appeared to be a director of the intellectual amusements of the day. But although they delighted the multitude, and he afterwards immortalised the marriage of his royal master, by his exquisite poem of 'the Thistle and the Rose,' he was doomed to experience that genius could neither procure the patronage of kings nor church preferment; and in truth it was small preferment with which Dunbar would have been satisfied, for after dancing the courtier in vain, (and they were then a race of beings of new-birth in Scotland,) we find him saying—

'Greit abbaits graith I nill to gather,
But ane kirk scant coverit with hadder,
For I of lyall wald be Jane.'

But in the days of poor Dunbar, church patronage seems to have been conferred somewhat after the fashion of our own times, if not worse for he again says...

'I know nocht how the kirk is gydit,
But benefices are nocht leil dividit;
Sum men hes sevin, and I nocht ane!'

All around wore a glad and sunny look, and while the morning was yet young, the sound of the salute from the cannon on the ramparts of Berwick, announced that the royal bride was approaching. The pavilions occupied a commanding situation on the heath, & the noble retinue of the princess could be observed moving along, their gay colours flashing in the sun, a few minutes after they issued from the walls of the town. A loud, a long, and a glad shout burst from the Scottish host as they observed them approach, and hundreds of knights and nobles, dashing there glittering spurs into the sides of their proudly caparisoned steeds, rode forth to meet them, and to give their welcome and offer their first homage to their future queen. There was a movement and a buzz of joy throughout the multitude; and they moved towards the ancient kirk.

*Bamborough

The procession that accompanied the young princess of England into Scotland drew near; at its head rode the proud Earl of Surrey, the Earl of Northumberland, warden of the eastern marches, with many hundreds more, the flower of England's nobility and gentry, in their costliest array. In the procession, also, were thousands of the inhabitants of Northumberland; and the good citizens of Berwick-upon-Tweed, headed by their captain, Lord Thomas Darcy, and the porter of their gates, Mr. Christopher Clapham, who was appointed one of the trustees on the part of the king of England, to see that the terms of his daughter's jointure were fulfilled.

(To be continued.)

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MONK FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS.

W. Brent, Quebec.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Eliza Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
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P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.
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Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,
Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping
Cough, and all diseases of the
Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Mississquoi Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON
the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

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This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

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an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

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for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

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INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Mapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver, Bromo; and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Bromo; Hodge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Freleighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freleighsburg.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.
Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

of the

Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favourable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has every reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary acquirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and Old Countryman among people from the old country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandises, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates. The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer.]